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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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33942	7590	10/21/2004	EXAMINER	
CHA & REITER, LLC 210 ROUTE 4 EAST STE 103 PARAMUS, NJ 07652			CHOWDHURY, AZIZUL Q	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2145		

DATE MAILED: 10/21/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/728,039	CHO, YI-TAE
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Azizul Choudhury	2145

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 June 2004.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 01 December 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

Detailed Action

This office action is in response to the amendment received on June 16, 2004.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hyde-Thomson (US Pat No: US005717742A) in view of Barvesten (US Pat No: US006311057B1).

1. With regards to claim 1, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method for notifying a voice message reception to a terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail when a message is received in a voice mail system, the method comprising the steps of:

- Switching a caller attempting to contact a user of a mobile telephone by a mobile switching center (MSC) to a voice mail system after determining that the user of the mobile telephone is not answering the caller;
- Storing at least one of a voice message and a text message for the mobile telephone user by the voice mail system, said at least one of a voice message and text message received at the voice mail system via the (MSC);

- Transmitting the at least one of a voice message and text message and information related to the voice message to a mail server according to a previously registered E-mail address that correlates to the mobile telephone user; and
- Transmitting the voice message and the information related to the voice message to the terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail according to the E-mail address registered in the mail server; wherein the information related to the voice message is included in a message part of the E-mail and the voice message is attached to the E-mail in the form of a file, when transmitting the voice message and the information related to the voice message to the mail server.

(Hyde-Thomson teaches a design enabling users to combine voice messages in phone systems with computer email systems (column 3, lines 35-53, Hyde-Thomson). The design allows a phone voice message to be recorded and then sent to a computer email system. The email with the voice message and its correlating information is properly delivered to the appropriate email mailbox (column 3, line 54 – column 4, line 9, Hyde-Thomson). With regards to the switching portion of the claim, any phone system with voice mail means (such as Hyde-Thomson's design) has switching means. In regards to the claimed storing step, the voice mail is stored in any voice message system such as the one in Hyde-Thomson's design. Finally, with regards to the claimed steps involving the transmission

of the voice message to the appropriate email with the voice message data being included in the message part of the email, this as well is accounted for within Hyde-Thomson's design. Hyde-Thomson's disclosure states that when the voice message is converted into a digital format for computers, a unique file name is added to the email message associated with the voice message. The email message is then sent to the appropriate recipient (column 3, lines 60-67, Hyde-Thomson). However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

2. With regards to claim 2, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method further comprising the step of reproducing the received voice message in the terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail by executing the file attached to the E-mail, when the terminal capable of receiving an E-mail receives the voice message and the information related to the voice message

(Hyde-Thomson's design allows a user to play the phone message through the computer where the email was received (column 4, lines 26-36, Hyde-Thomson). However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

3. With regards to claim 3, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method for notifying a voice message reception to a terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail when a message is received in a voice mail system, the method comprising the steps of:

- Registering an E-mail address that correlates to a particular mobile telephone user in the voice mail system by entering information using a telephone;
- Storing a voice message from a caller received at the voice mail system after a mobile switching center (MSC) has determined that the mobile telephone was not answering the caller, wherein the caller is forwarded to a voice mail system via the (MSC) to record the voice message;
- Determining whether an E-mail notification function is set;
- Transmitting the voice message and information related to the voice message to an E-mail server according to a registered E-mail address, when the E-mail notification function is set; and
- Transmitting the voice message and the information related to the voice message to the terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail according to the registered E-mail address; wherein the information related to the voice message is included in a message part of the E-mail and the voice message is attached to the E-mail in the form of a file, when transmitting the voice message and the information related to the voice message to the mail server.

(Hyde-Thomson teaches a design enabling users to combine voice messages in phone systems with computer email systems (column 3, lines 35-53, Hyde-Thomson). The design allows a phone voice message to be

recorded and then sent to a computer email system. The email with the voice message and its correlating information is properly delivered to the appropriate email mailbox (column 3, line 54 – column 4, line 9, Hyde-Thomson). With regards to the claimed registering step, it is inherent that a phone number is registered with its corresponding email address in a design such as Hyde-Thomson's. Furthermore, it is disclosed that the phone number extension is converted to an email address (column 4, lines 4-6, Hyde-Thomson). Hence the claimed registering process must exist for such means to be possible. In regards to the claimed storing step, the voice mail is stored in any voice message system such as the one in Hyde-Thomson's design. Finally, with regards to the claimed steps involving the transmission of the voice message to the appropriate email with the voice message data being included in the message part of the email, this as well is accounted for within Hyde-Thomson's design. Hyde-Thomson's disclosure states that when the voice message is converted into a digital format for computers, a unique file name is added to the email message associated with the voice message. The email message is then sent to the appropriate recipient (column 3, lines 60-67, Hyde-Thomson). A computer capable to receive emails such as the one in Hyde-Thomson's design is equivalent to the claimed terminal capable of receiving emails. In addition, an email server is used in any email system and hence must exist in Hyde-Thomson's design and is used for the claimed purposes as well. Also, with regards to setting the email notification setting,

Hyde-Thomson's design offers various options as to how to answer a call.

Playing it through an email attachment on a computer is just one such possibility permitted by Hyde-Thomson's design. However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

4. With regards to claim 4, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method further comprising the step of reproducing the received voice message in the terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail by executing the file attached to the E-mail, when the terminal adapted for

receiving an E-mail receives the voice message and the information related to the voice message

(Hyde-Thomson's design allows a user to play the phone message through the computer where the email was received (column 4, lines 26-36, Hyde-Thomson). However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

5. With regards to claim 5, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method further comprising the steps of:

- After storing the received voice message, determining whether an SMS (Short Message Service) function is set; and

- Notifying the terminal of message reception when the SMS function is set. (Hyde-Thomson's design allows for peer-to-peer messaging (column 3, line 59, Hyde-Thomson). Hence the means for SMS are present. However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

6. With regards to claim 6, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method wherein the information related to the voice message includes date and time when the voice message is received, a phone number of a person who has left the voice message, and the total number of the voice messages stored in the voice mail system

(Hyde-Thomson's design provides the date of each message and which messages have voice messages affiliated with them (column 15, line 59 – column 16, line 4, Hyde-Thomson). The means hence are present to determine how many email messages are present with voice message attachments. In addition, Figure 17 illustrates that the phone number from which the voice message was received from is also displayed as part of the email. However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

7. With regards to claim 7, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method wherein the information related to the voice message includes date and time when the voice

message is received, a phone number of a person who has left the voice message, and the total number of the voice messages stored in the voice mail system

(Hyde-Thomson's design provides the date of each message and which messages have voice messages affiliated with them (column 15, line 59 – column 16, line 4, Hyde-Thomson). The means hence are present to determine how many email messages are present with voice message attachments. In addition, Figure 17 illustrates that the phone number from which the voice message was received from is also displayed as part of the email. However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

8. With regards to claim 8, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method wherein the terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail is a personal computer

(Hyde-Thomson's design allows for emails to be delivered through email systems (column 3, lines 35-53, Hyde-Thomson). Email systems typically deliver email messages to client machines with the appropriate hardware and software installed to permit email transmission and reception. Computers are such client machines. This design is able to have PCs (column 3, line 39, Hyde-Thomson), which is a type of computer. Furthermore, Figure 1 illustrates the existence of PCs in the design. However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

9. With regards to claim 9, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method wherein the terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail is a personal computer

(Hyde-Thomson's design allows for emails to be delivered through email systems (column 3, lines 35-53, Hyde-Thomson). Email systems typically deliver email messages to client machines with the appropriate hardware and software installed to permit email transmission and reception. Computers are such client machines. This design is able to have PCs (column 3, line 39, Hyde-Thomson), which is a type of computer. Furthermore, Figure 1 illustrates the existence of PCs in the design. However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

10. With regards to claim 10, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method wherein the terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail is a personal computer

(Hyde-Thomson's design allows for emails to be delivered through email systems (column 3, lines 35-53, Hyde-Thomson). Email systems typically deliver email messages to client machines with the appropriate hardware and software installed to permit email transmission and reception. Computers are such client machines. This design is able to have PCs (column 3, line 39, Hyde-Thomson), which is a type of computer. Furthermore, Figure 1 illustrates the existence of PCs in the design. However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

11. With regards to claim 11, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method wherein the terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail is a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA)

(Hyde-Thomson's design allows for emails to be delivered through email systems (column 3, lines 35-53, Hyde-Thomson). Email systems typically deliver email messages to client machines with the appropriate hardware and software installed to permit email transmission and reception. Computers are such client machines. PDAs are a type of computer. However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

12. With regards to claim 12, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method wherein the terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail is a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA)

(Hyde-Thomson's design allows for emails to be delivered through email systems (column 3, lines 35-53, Hyde-Thomson). Email systems typically deliver email messages to client machines with the appropriate hardware and software installed to permit email transmission and reception. Computers are such client machines. PDAs are a type of computer. However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

13. With regards to claim 13, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method wherein the terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail is a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA)

(Hyde-Thomson's design allows for emails to be delivered through email systems (column 3, lines 35-53, Hyde-Thomson). Email systems typically deliver email

messages to client machines with the appropriate hardware and software installed to permit email transmission and reception. Computers are such client machines. PDAs are a type of computer. However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

14. With regards to claim 14, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method wherein the terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail is a mobile phone that supports a radio data communication service

(Hyde-Thomson's design allows for emails to be delivered through email systems (column 3, lines 35-53, Hyde-Thomson). Email systems typically deliver email messages to client machines with the appropriate hardware and software installed to

permit email transmission and reception. Mobile phones are such client machines. However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

15. With regards to claim 15, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method wherein the terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail is a mobile phone that supports a radio data communication service

(Hyde-Thomson's design allows for emails to be delivered through email systems (column 3, lines 35-53, Hyde-Thomson). Email systems typically deliver email messages to client machines with the appropriate hardware and software installed to permit email transmission and reception. Mobile phones are such client machines.

However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

16. With regards to claim 16, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method wherein the terminal adapted for receiving an E-mail is a mobile phone that supports a radio data communication service

(Hyde-Thomson's design allows for emails to be delivered through email systems (column 3, lines 35-53, Hyde-Thomson). Email systems typically deliver email messages to client machines with the appropriate hardware and software installed to permit email transmission and reception. Mobile phones are such client machines.

However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

17. With regards to claim 17, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method wherein the E-mail address is registered in the voice mail system by recognizing a voice of the user (Hyde-Thomson discloses a design where an email is sent with the voice message to the user (column 4, lines 6-9, Hyde-Thomson). In addition, the disclosure further states that the voice gateway PC (viewed as being part of the claimed voice mail system) converts the extension number of the voice message to an email address (column 4, lines 1-6, Hyde-Thomson). Hence, the email address must be registered.

However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

18. With regards to claim 18, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method wherein the information related to the voice message includes date and time when the voice message is received, a phone number of a person who has left the voice message, and the total number of the voice messages stored in the voice mail system (Hyde-Thomson's design provides the date of each message and which messages have voice messages affiliated with them (column 15, line 59 – column 16, line 4, Hyde-Thomson). The means hence are present to determine how many email messages are present with voice message attachments. In addition, Figure 17

illustrates that the phone number from which the voice message was received from is also displayed as part of the email. However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

19. With regards to claim 19, Hyde-Thomson teaches a method wherein the information related to the voice message includes date and time when the voice message is received, a phone number of a person who has left the voice message, and the total number of the voice messages stored in the voice mail system

(Hyde-Thomson's design provides the date of each message and which messages have voice messages affiliated with them (column 15, line 59 – column 16, line 4, Hyde-Thomson). The means hence are present to determine how many email

messages are present with voice message attachments. In addition, Figure 17 illustrates that the phone number from which the voice message was received from is also displayed as part of the email. However, while Hyde-Thomson's design makes use of phone systems, it does not detail the use of a mobile phone system with a MSC.

Barvesten teaches a design that makes use of a mobile phone system. The design incorporates a MSC (column 3, line 54, Barvesten). In addition, the design also allows for voicemail (column 4, line 40, Barvesten).

Hyde-Thomson's design allows for voice mail to be received by an email system. However, no details are expressed over a mobile phone system with MSC and voice mail. Barvesten does teach a design with a mobile phone system with a MSC and voicemail. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have incorporated Barvesten's mobile phone system with MSC and voicemail with Hyde-Thomson's design for including voicemails in emails, to create a design to attach voice files as part of an E-mail message (column 3, lines 36-38, Hyde-Thomson)).

Response to Remarks

The arguments filed by the applicant's representative on June 16, 2004 have been thoroughly considered but they are not deemed fully persuasive. The following is a brief response to some of the remarks issued by the applicant's representative.

The applicant's representatives have amended the claims to reflect a design incorporating a mobile phone system as opposed to the phone system of Hyde-

Thomson's design. For that reason, the examiner has presented a new prior art reflecting that mobile phone systems with voice mail and MSC have been in existence in the art. It is therefore believed by the examiner that the claimed invention lacks novelty.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Azizul Choudhury whose telephone number is 703-305-7209. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on 703-308-5221. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AC

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